#### Business Notices.

ASTONISHING PRICES for CHINA, GLASS, &c., We have just received large quantities of China, Glassware, and other goods per thips Admiral and Germanis, which we are desirous to sell

FOR CASH.

Look at the following bons lide list of prices, and compare

d upward.

Silver-Plated Tes Sets, 6 pieces, for.

Silver-Plated Table Forks, per dezen.

Silver-Plated Table Forks, per dezen.

Silver-Plated Table Spoots, per desen.

Silver-Plated Table Spoots, per desen.

Cut Glass Gobbits per dezen. Cut Glass Goldets per doz. 150
Champagore, \$125. Wines. 100
A great variety of other goods, such as GAS FIXTURES, CUTLE, tv., &c., at equally low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 483, 490, and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

ASTOUNDING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &C., We have on hand lurge quantities of China, Glasswark, and other goods, with rich and desirable articles of recent in portation, which we offer for sale

FOR CASH.

EXAMINE TRESS PRICES.

FRENGH CHINA DISING PLATES, of good quality, for \$1 per descent.

FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST PLATES for 85 cents; TEA PLATES,

fair quality # 8 50.

Goods marked in plain figures. Orders by letter carefully ex-

eculed.
All lots over \$5 delivered free of charge in New-York and
Jersoy City.

Jersey City.

Ovington Bhothers.

Nos. 23 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Just arrived a lot of new and elegant Tha Thars, worth \$25 a
set, will be sold for \$15.

P. S.—All orders from city or country will be promptly attended to, and goods sent by express to any part of the United
States or Ganada. All persons sending for goods will be dealt
with provisely as if present themselves.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR REPTURE. A KADROAL VERTS'S PATEST LEVER TRUSS

Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A Raptout Cure is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our Ferral Suproversion the same principle. Braces for men, women and

tion from all themede will termine every case, as hundreds will termine principle. Buacus for men, where the principle is the principle principle gratis, children, unwurpessed. Pamphlots gratis, children, which is the host and cheaper BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapes article for Dressing, Beautitying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggista.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous: Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and applied at Barchanan's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wiss and Tou-Pans are most perfect imitations of nature. Card to No. 16 Bond st., N. Y. CHINA, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CHINA, HOUSE-T CRASSISSE

White China Diming Places. 40 80 per dezen.
Gold-Band Ten Sets-44 pieces. 5 50 per set.
Stone-China Ten Sets-44 pieces. 2 00 per set.
Sitver-Placed Ten Spouss. 100 per dozen.
Decorrated Diming Sets-108 pieces. 40 00pper set.
A large assortment of Dimer. Ten, and Toilet Ware, Table
Guilery, Sitver-Plated, Japanned and Britannia Ware.
R. M. BRUNDICK, No. 227 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES. The cheapest, because the best in market. Agents wanted.
Office, No. 305 Breedway.

Office, No.

GENIN. 1861

Second Spring Opening.
Several entirely New Styles,
For Misses, Boys, and Induta, in
HATS, Cars, FELT HATS, and RIDITG HATS.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

GRAY'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will cause hair to grow on bald heads restore gray hair to its original color, pre-vent the hair from falling off, and completely gradiente dendruff from the head. For usle at No. 21 Fulson-st, and by druggists.

GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY for SEMINAL Emissions can always be relied upon as a certain caze. P:
25c. per box. Call for No. 20.

Philip Len
No. 562 Broadway

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Inushand's Calcined Magnesia

ommon Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First Prendum Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the drugists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

Thomas J. Husnand, Philadeiphia KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH Gives a beantiful finish to the Linen.

CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

Be sure you get Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.

MY ORIENTAL FIG PASTE, so good for Weak Lungs, and for the infirm, and so neurishing and good for the sickly, sold at all the Fruit Stores and Schoons.

HAGHADOON TATKOSVAN of Constantinople, Turkey.

MOLDAVIA CREAM forces the Hair, Whiskers, and Mustaches to grow luxurianily. Sold, retsil, by W. A. BATCHBLOR, No. 16 Dond-st.

NEW IMPORTATIONS. - Macintosh, Aqua Scutum, and other water-proof Coats, Jouvin & Co.'s Kid Gloves, Parls Scft and Sik Hatz, all of our own importation, just received per Europa by Hunt & Derminent, Leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hatz, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Aster House.

POWDER FOR THE SOUTH! (Also for the Pogs in all other quarters. Killiam's Magic INSECT POWDER. For sale at No. 77 Ceder et.

The LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be lad for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

TRUSSES .- For the radical cure of Hernia, and TRUSSIS.—FOR The FIGURE CORE OF INTERING, BIG for cleanliness and durability, Dr. Bruce's Truss challenges com-parison with any Truss in the world. Also, a Varicoccle Truss, and appliances for cularged virus, for which there is no substi-tute. Barclayet, under Astor House.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

CLOCKS-the most accurate timekeepers in the world.
SPRING & Co., No. 487 Broadway.

WHAT THE NATION WANTS,-What the nation wants is confidence. If people would agree to put a good face on the matter, all would go well, and for this purpose gentlemen ought to get their Spring Hats of KNOX No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-at., for his chapeaux have so becoming and stylish a set, a beauty and nesturess of finish, and a symmetry of form that import an air of cheerfulness to the most melancholy. Men may second, or on from their wives, but those who have once worn Knox's Hats never dissolve the union of economy and elegance by wearing others.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loc Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder &c., 505 Broadway

Cassius M. Clay has advertised to sell at auction on the 10th of April, bis stock and farm and household appointments, preparatory to leaving to serve his coun try at the Court of St. Petersburg. Mr. Clay has long been a distinguished breeder and importer of stock, and the sale will no doubt afford a good opportuuity for all who desire to purchase.

THE FIRE IS NASSAU STREET .- The losses and insurances of the occupants and owners of the property in Kassau street destroyed and damaged by fire on Thursday night, a report of which was published in vasterday.

Thursday night, a report of which was published in yesterday's Transuns, are as follows:

Griffin & Son, importers of bookbinders' materials, are fnaured in the following companies: Lenox, \$2,500; Rudgera, \$3,000; Columbia, \$2,500; Abstronced and Tradeur, \$2,500; Relief, \$2,600; Excelsior, \$2,500; Meshanice' and Tradeur, \$2,500; Pacific, \$2,500; Excelsior, \$2,500; Meshanice' and Tradeur, \$2,500; pied the upper floors of Noz. 114 and 118.

Ellis, Sasar & Co., bookbinders, loss above, \$2,000; Insured for \$13,500 in various companies, the manes or which they declined to give at the request of the officers of such companies. The building Nos. 114 and 115, owned by Benjaniq, Loder, whose loss is estimated at about \$15,000; fully insured in city companies.

companies
The loss of Messra, J. N. Stearns & Co., publishers of Mers as
Massim and Youth's Cabinet, \$6,000; insured for \$3,000. Their
safe has not yet been extricated from the roins. It contains the
mail lists and all their books, and if lost will serfounly derange
their business, beside curtailing a very severe pecualary loss.

man rists and all their books, and if lost will seriously decarge their business, heade curtailing a very severe pecuniary loss. The April edition which was all ready for delivery, will necessity be delayed for a few days.

The baseness was occupied by Wm. Taylor as a saloon. Loss about \$1,500. Insured for \$1,000 in the Germanic Insurance Company.

Nos. 140 and 112 are occupied by Campbell & Hall payer-dealers, who sustained about \$300 dayage by water. Insured in the

ers, who sustained about \$500 damage by water. Insured in the Empire City, Hartford, Jefferson, Pacific, Beekman, Brooklyn, Pestor Cooper, Mechankow and Trakers', Gebhard, American, New-Amsterdam, Phenix (Hartford), New-England, do., New-Verk Fire Marine, Home, Howard, Mercantile, Knickerbocker, and Bowery Insurance Companies, \$5,000 each. The briffiding is insured for \$4,000 each in the Knickerbocker and Connecticut Louisness Companies.

Norf Fire Marine, Home, Howard, Mercantile, Knickerbocker, and Bowey Insurance Companies, \$5,000 each. The bridding is fasured for \$4,000 each in the Knickerbocker and Connecticut Insurance Companies.

Loss of Espencheid, batter, No. 118, about \$200. Insured in Merchants', Relief, Hamilton, and United States for \$2,000 each. Brooklyn and Broadway Insurance Companies, \$1,000 cach. Broadway Insurance of \$2,750 cach. Loss of Mr. Darling, proprietor of a medicine known as the Liver Regulstor, \$500. Insured.

Liver Regulstor, \$500. Insured.

The following publishers had a large amount of property at the bindery of Ellis Starr & Co.:

Casiles Serivener & Co. Clark, Austin, Mayunad & Co., Fowler & Wells, C. M. Dayton, M. W. Bodd, S. French, Frank Moore, J. M. Emerson, Edwin Jones & Co., and others. The loss of Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co. is estimated at \$4,500, no insurance. The loss of the other ratge from \$500 to \$2,000, and sil are, as far as we can hear, uninsure 1. Henry Benton of Hartford sustained a loss of \$1,500 on aterestype plate which were in Ellis & Co. 's place. It has been impossible thus far to account for the origin of the Gre.

# New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be suchenticated by the name and address of the writer—her noce worldy for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

We will feel much obliged if our friends in all the States will send us notes on the condition of the growing crops. The unfavorable advices from Europe as regards the Winter grain make it important that foreign countries should know what our own prospects are for the coming harvest.

We have been informed by an eminent entomologis-

that the wheat weevil is all but extinct in this State, and that in many sections farmers may sow wheat with as much confidence of escaping the ravages of this fearful insect, as they did thirty years ago. We should like to be informed if his assertion can be substantiated by

The mails for Europe by the steamship Arago will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

Mr. F. T. Frelinghuysen has been appointed by the Governor of New-Jersey, Attorney-General of the State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Dayton who goes Minister

The appointment of Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, as Controller of the Treasury, is a measure for which Mr. Chase deserves and will receive the thanks of the country. Mr. Whittlesey was for sixteen years a member of Congress, from 1823 to 1839, and for several years subsequently held the important office to which he has now been recalled, and which he quitted with a reputation of the highest order for faithfulness and stern integrity. With Mr. Chase for Secretary and Mr. Whittlesey for Controller, the people may feel a degree of confidence to which they have been long strangers as to the secure custody and proper disposal of the public money.

The friends of Mr. Alderman Scholes, the Republican candidate for Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, are industriously engaged in organizing fer the contest of next Tuesday. Last evening a rousing mass ratification meeting was held at Musical Hall, of which we present a report, as well as a number of ward meetings throughout the city. To-night the Odeon, in Williamsburgh, will be crammed by the Republicans of the Eastern District, to ratify his nomination. Tax-payers of Brooklyn! if you wish te curtail the lavish and illegal expenditures of the Democratic Common Council, vote for Frederick Scholes! If you wish to preserve your Board of Education from partisan politics and religious bias, vote for Frederick Scholes! If you wish an honest, upright, economical administration of the City Government, vote for Frederick Scholes !

The vexed question of the Postmastership of Boston has been judiciously settled by the appointment of John G. Palfrey, of Cambridge, to the office. No man has a higher personal reputation than Mr. Palfrey, and the appointment to so influential a position is a proper recognition of his devotion to the cause of Freedom in the days when it cost something to be an Anti-Slavery man. As a Free-Soil Whig, and as the leader of the Free-Soilers of New-England, Mr. Palirey was honorably conspicuous for many years. He was a Member of Congress from 1847 to 1849, and in 1851 was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. The same party supported him zealously in seventeen unsuccessful elections for Representative from the Middlesex District. After the triumph of Anti-Slavery principles was achieved in Massachusetts, Mr. Palfrey retired from politics to devote himself to literature, and the result of his labors has been the publication of two volumes of a " History of " New-England," which have given him as enviaa position among American historical writers as his previous learned and able works had won for him among the theologians. His appointment cannot fail to be eminently popular in New-England, where no man is better known or more respected.

## VIRGINIA.

The time for bargaining and chaffering, and the loose good nature which says, "We'll make "it right to-morrow," is gone by with this country. It is now a moment when to every man, to every State, a voice as of the bold prophet should speak-Choose ye this day whom ye will serve! The question of Freedom or Slavery for America is to be settled now. and the postponement of the decisive day only prolongs a torturing and disastrous suspense. It is of importance that the parties in this struggle should be distinctly defined; we must not have an uncommitted or pretended neutral body hovering on the outskirts of the battle, ready to declare for the victorious side, or for that which offers the larger bribe. Hence it is that the present position of Virginia, as the leader of the Border States, is foolishly embarrassing to both

State. Her people say they are ready to preserve the Union at all hazards. Therefore they assemble in Convention to do it; and what do they propose? Their proposition is perfectly simple. They offer certain amendments to the Constitution, saying: Accept these and we will stay in the Union. Well, what are they? Merely a few sections which change the character of the Constitution from a democratic to an aristocratic instrument-from an instrument political evils. The burdens of the Secoding recognizing the Equality of Human Rights to one which makes caste the unchangeable foundation principle of the Republic-from an instrument proclaiming freedom as the natural right of all mea, to one forbidding freedom to millions. This is the final condition on the acceptance or rejection of which depends the loyalty or treason of Virginia, and such other of the Border States as choose to follow ner action.

Virginia vaunts herself as a Union-loving

The shortest time sufficient for the formal decision of the question presented by these proposed Amendments will be a year, and this year may be lengthened by a twelvementh more. During this interval the Great Question of the day is to remain open, the present unsatisfactory condition of things must continue, and the conflict is sure at the end to come, more vio-

lently than ever. Why shall not Virginia act at once? knows now as she will ever know what course she will take if her ultimatum is rejected. She knows if she knows anything, that the Free as the citizens of these States have the power to throw a vote against it. She cannot be so dull as to believe that the freemen of the North will surrender the ground they have gained by the steady and persistent efforts of so many years; that they will go backward in the face of the world's opinion, making themselves the protectors of that system against which their ancesters have striven by teachings, by exhortation, by legislative enactment, by mutual, sacred agreements with the slaveholders themselves. The mere suggestion of such an offer as this from Virginia is an insult to the people of these United States, and the most befogged Pro-Slavery advocate cannot honestly say there is even a remote possibility of its acceptance.

This Border State, then, may to-day stand where she will surely stand some months hence when her brazen proposition shall have been rejected. If she intends to consult her own interests and remain in the Union, let her say so at once, and throw such influence as she possesses frankly and fully on the side of loyalty and honor. If she has really determined to secede in case her ultimatum is rejected, then let her go at once, for her dictation will never be allowed were she ten times Virginia.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH. Mr. Crittenden, on Tuesday last, in compliance with the joint invitation of both Houses, delivered an address to the Legislature of Kentucky on the subject of our present National troubles. After depicting in glowing colors the greatness and the glory of the Union as it was, and the disasters that had so suddenly overtaken it, he proceeded to state the cause of this catastrophe: "It is enough to say," he remarks, "that it has all grown out of a controversy between the Slaveholding and the non-Slaveholding States, concerning questions of Slavery and of anti-Slavery, questions about the Territories of the United States."

With all deference to Mr. Crittenden, we think the cause of the trouble may be more accurately stated as arising from the existence of a slaveholding class who, in the practice of their strocious vocation, have become corrupt in merals and perverted in intellect, and have cast aside the democratic and Christian ideas of justice and of human rights on which alone the institutions of America can be maintained, and have adopted in their stead the most insane aristocratic and anti-Christian notions that ever infested human understandings. These notions they have sought, unsuccessfully, to impose on the whole country, and failing in the attempt have risen in rebellion, rejected the Constitution and the Free system of the Revolutionary fathers, and set up or endeavored to set up a Government for themselves.

After sketching the rise of the Republican party, Mr. Crittenden proceeds to consider the question of the right of the General Government to exclude slaves from the Territories. He denies this right on the ground that it gives to certain of the States a monopoly of the Territories, and that the framers of the Constitution intended they should be open to all the States. In answer to this, it is sufficient to say that the framers of the Constitution themselves, by the ordinance of 1787, excluded slaves from the territory northwest of the Ohio, and that such exclusion operates equally on all the States. The citizens of Kentucky were not excluded from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois any more than the citizens of New-York or Pennsylvania. In point of fact, a large proportion of the population of those States was derived from Kentucky, whose people emigrated thither and settled there as freely as the people of any of the States of the North,

Passing on to the period of the admission of Misssouri, Mr. Crittenden speaks of the adoption of the line of 36° 30' as a concession from the South demanded by the North, and as implying a full right in the slaveholders to take and hold slaves below that line. The facts of history are otherwise. The Missouri line was forced upon the North, and unwillingly acquiesced in at the the right to hold slaves in all the territory south of 36° 30', but as applying only to the Louisiana purchase. But whatever the nature of the contract or agreement, it was deliberately violated and broken by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and can never be restored. much less extended to territory not included in the Louisiana purchase.

Referring to his own resolutions of Compro mise, Mr. Crittenden declares in the most solemn manner his belief that if offered to the people of the North, they would be accepted by immense majorities in all the Free States. He says he has been so assured by hundreds of intelligent and respectable gentlemen. We do not doubt it. Unquestionably Mr. Crittenden so believes, and aquestionably he is mistaken in his belief. The ntelligent and respectable gentlemen who gave him these assurances, with perfect bonesty and confidence, no doubt, are also themselves mistaken. They are the same intelligent and respectable gentlemen who last Autumn lavished their money and their time and threw away their votes in the confident expectation of electing John Bell and Edward Evereit. They are the men who led the North ten years ago, and have not yet found out that power and influence and popular sympathy are with another and a different class of men, and that they themselves neither control nor comprehend the political move-

ment of the country. On the great question of L'aion or Secession Mr. Crittenden dwells with force and ploquence on the advantages of the Union to Kennicky, and on the folly of Secession as a remedy for States, he declares, will be enormous, and their dangers imminent and terrible. He exhorts his hearers to stand by the Union to the last-to vote for it, to fight for it, never to abandon it, never to give it up. All that Kentucky has a right to ask, she can ask and can obtain in the Union. She runs no risk of oppression. The Free States, says Mr. Crittenden, have no desire to wreng her; and if they had the wish they have not the power. "For myself," exclaims the venerable statesman, "I have been asked, when would I consent to give up the Union ! I an-'swer, Never! Never! Never!"

The Albany Evening Journal positively asserts nam as Consul to Havre was made by Mr. Seward. This is a mistake. The appointment was determined on by Mr. Lincoln without consulting Mr. Seward, and was intended as some recognition of the services of that portion of the party who may be best described, perhaps, as sentence him. States will never accept her proposition as long Republicans of American autocedents. We do And lastly, this enlistment of the Two Print-

not suppose that Mr. Seward objected to this appointment, but the credit of it belongs exclusively to the President.

#### TWO DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS PRINTERS.

What an odd way Slavery has of demonstrating its social advantages! What a pleasant, pasteral, Arcadian life have they been leading for the last thirty years in the Slave States! No frights, tremors, panies, rumors! No shadowy, uncertain dread upon going to sleep at night, no horrible dreams, no tremulous awakenings! And how clear, calm, dignified, is the dawn of the new political morning! What a conscious strength! what a reserved force! what a quiet, majestic overture! Ah! -Only once in a while, a little, feeble city

like Charleston is frightened from her propriety by one weak, lonesome woman. Only in New-Orleans do they now and then encounter and almost quail before bugbears. For instance, on the 16th inst., the First Municipality and the Second Municipality and all the Municipalities, the Mayor and the Council and the Militia, were thrown into a cold sweat by a couple of printers, who were hauled before a Recorder, upon the charge of being "dangerous and suspicious." Mark well that first pregnant word-"dangerous!" Two printers dangerous! Two printers dangerous to the Republic of Louisiana : Two printers dangerous to the Southern Confederacy! Two printers, of the compositor species, threatening to decompose all the compositions of Jefferson Davis! Well; many honors and compliments have been extended to printers long before and since the days of Benjamin Franklin; but the "two Printers" of New-Orleans, the Caster and Pollux of the chapels, have surpassed them all. Sticking of type, then, is more "dangerous" than sticking of men. We always thought so. But what complicates this case is, that these sons of type had only been employed by newspapers of the most immaculate orthooxy, to "compose" leading articles beyond a suspicion of treason. One of these conclusions we must arrive at: either these Two Printers were a very hard-headed and perverse pair not to be convinced by the elequence and the arguments of the Editors whose lucubrations they assisted into the world; or the essays and speculations of the said Editors were not of a convincing kind. But the best of the joke is to For, the Two Printers being brought handcuffed

and heelcuffed, no doubt, into the awful presence of the New-Orleans Magistrate, come swiftly after them that fierce soldier, the Recruiting Sergeant of the First Infantry of Louisiana, demanding these men as his. "They are Two Printers, Mr. Sergeant," said the Recorder. with much politeness, " Two Dangerous and Sus-" picious Printers, may it please you, Mr. Sergeant of the First Infantry of Louisiana." Two Printers, be deshed!" responded the officer; "they are soldiers of the State-they are mine; I want them and I will have them; and we suppose he handled his hilt with much meaning in the motion. The First Recorder at once yielded to the First Infantry; the Sergeant marched away with his Two Printers, and the Republic of Louisiana was once more safe. It is evident that in New-Orleans the Recorders are afraid of the Sergeauts, and, of course, are still more afraid of the Generals. It is not a fear, we fancy, which is at all likely to abate. The case of the Two Printers will probably pass into a precedent. Not that a rough soldier with his sword in his hand and with many mint-juleps in his stomach-mint-juleps, we regret to say, just now coming into season to the confusion. we fear, of all Peace Conferences-not that a Fire-enter of the Fire-enters beating the bush for recruits, will be likely to care much for a precedent. But if, in the ardor of recruiting, he should happen to east his longing eyes upon the Recorder of the First District, who may be stouter in body than in mind, and should time for the sake of peace. It was never under- take a fancy to enlist that functionary, and should shduet him from his ink-nots and law-calf, and should compel him to dig and to drill, pray what will poor Mr. Recorder be able to do about it? You cannot put down a Recruiting-Sergeant by quoting something at him out of Pothier., Pistols are more potent than Puffendorf! Drill before Dockets, forever! The Recorder will be forced to come down from the bench, and to range himself in the ranks; and when he shall be punched in the abdomen for awkwardness, how he will pine to commit the drill-sergeant for contempt of court, and how he will not be able to to do it, it is awful to think of.

But this is, Mr. Recorder, what you and all the venerable Society of the Sheepskin are destined to endure. Anarchy is the law of Louisiana now. No more sessions for you upon a snug bench, with your ermine and everything comfortable about you, and with a sweet array of prisoners before you patiently awaiting sentence While you and your associates were sedulously sowing the wind, you never thought of the whirlwind: and now when it comes to sweep away our wigs, robes, digests, dockets, codes, pounceboxes, parchments, and folios, you will go with the other rubbish. Courts of Justice are not likely to be much desired, however sorely they may be needed, in Louisiana, for some time to come. Lynch C. J. is the grim functionary, with his array of tar-pots, and feather-bags, and ropes, who will sway it over this delightful State and several other delightful States. One faction will hang another faction to-day, and the fate of each will be reversed to-morrow. Lynch the First will have a fine time of it arresting, exmining, and executing, until Lynch the Second shall be in his own short career by strangling. or stabbing, or stabbing, or making mince-meat of his predecessor. It is not at all impossible that this very First Recorder, much bewailing his hard fate, may be led to execution between these same Two Printers. Should this happen, we hope, for the honor of the profession, that they will be perfectly civil to his disbonored Honor.

King Cotton, upon coming into his kingdom, will find two other Kings disputing his Majesty's undivided sway, viz.: King Caucus and King Cartridge. These will be in close alliance, and while one of them will do all the talking, the other will attend to the necessary killing. In the cheerful time to come, Recorders, of the that the appointment of the Hon. James O. Put- ancient variety, will be little enough in request; and our advice to this First Recorder is to hurry up his opinions, mandates, writs, orders, decisions and charges while it is yet day; and especially to be very careful how he sentences any man who may, ere long, be in a position to

ers seems to us impolitic. Has not the Georgia Convention decreed that the South shall have a literature-books of all descriptions from Primers to Encyclopedias? For this reason, is it not clear that Authors and Printers should be exempt from the conscription?

## HARLEM BRIDGE.

By the act of 1857, Harlem Bridge was made

free forever, and placed under the permanent control of a Commission to be composed of the Mayor and Street Commissioner of New-York, and the County Judge and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County. These Commissioners were authorized, whenever in their judgment it might be necessary, to rebuild the Bridge. Of course, such a chance for fat pickings was not to be slighted by our worthy Mayor. The necessity for rebuilding the Bridge at once became apparent, and after a few quiet meetings in the Mayor's office, contracts were privately entered into for the work, and the business had got pretty well under way, when his Honor called upon the Supervisors to insert \$250,000 in the Tax Levy, to pay for it. The Supervisors thought it advisable to investigate the transaction a little before granting the request, and the result of their inquiries showed hat a nice working corps of officers had already been appointed, at the following handsome sala-

Engineer No. 1. Per Engineer No. 2. Engineer No. 2. Engineer No. 3. Engineer No. 4. Engineer No. 4. Two Superintendents, each. Clerk and Receiver. 2,000-- 4,000 1,500-- 1,500

In addition to these there were foremen, sub foremen, and a cloud of other supernumeraries. The work had been contracted for, without competition, by favored parties, at prices fully twice as great as it ought bonestly to cost; and the specifications were so drawn as to enable the contractors to increase their emoluments to almost any extent. The Supervisors refused, therefore, to insert the amount asked for in the tax levy, and forwarded to the Legislature their report, to show the reason why. In consequence of this the Mayor no longer signs any bills or ordinances from the Supervisors, but detains them for ten days, to the great detriment of public and private interests, till by lapse of time they become legalized.

Foiled in his purpose by the Supervisors, the Mayor has had bis agents industriously at work in Albany throughout the session, endeavoring to lobby through a bill reorganizing the Commission and making the needful appropriation. These efforts have succeeded in putting through the Senate a bill which appoints as Commissioners Messrs. William Miner, James Davis and Joseph Southworth of New-York, and William H. Robertson and Alsop H. Lockwood of Westchester, with authority to rebuild the bridge without unnecessary delay. It provides that no plan shall be adopted which, in the opinion of a majority of the Commissioners, shall obstruct the proper navigation of the Harlem River; that the contracts for the building of the bridge shall not exceed \$250,000; that nothing herein contained shall be construed as legalizing the acts of the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1857, and that the Commissioners shall be paid "a just and proper compensation."

Nobody ever supposed that these new Commisomers know anything about bridge building. No doubt, however, they could draw their pay, which would be the most arduous duty they would be called upon to perform. Their names are probably inserted merely to be wiped out, if the bill is to pass, or else they will be the catspaws of those who intend to grab the spoils. The bill is very loosely drawn, and admirably adapted to the purposes of the speculators in whose interest it has been concected. It retains two of the old Commissioners, who contracted for work and material at twice its market value, yet provides that the contracts of that Commission shall not be construed as legalized by this act. The provision against the obstruction of Harlem River is designed to authorize the construction of a high bridge, under which steam and sail vessels can pass, instead of a draw-bridge as already contracted for; to effect this the grade of Third avenue is to be changed from One-hundredand-twenty-fourth street, rising gradually to the bridge, so that the residents along the avenue will have a steep bank of earth as high as their houses in front of their doors. The result would be a complete obstruction of all the cross streets. and the destruction of much valuable property along the avenue. As to the cost of the structure, when this Commission is once saddled upon the county, no man can conjecture what it will be. The Commissioners are empowered by the bill to protract the work as long as they please, while the value of their services is to be fixed at what they themselves may, in their moderation, deem "a just and proper compensation."

In view of all the circumstances, we think that it will do no harm if the Harlem Bridge is not rebuilt this year. There is as yet no clearly demonstrated necessity for it. As the bill now before the Legislature stands, the City is bound to be fleeced pretty roundly in this business. If it should pass, the damages to be claimed by and awarded to Mayor Wood's contractors would be something enormous; the cost of property ruined by raising the grade of Third avenue would pay for two draw-bridges, and the total expenses would probably come nearer \$1,000,000 than the sum named in the bill. The present Commission, bad as it is, is better than the one proposed to be created. But as that is at present without funds, it cannot do much harm, Meanwhile, let a Committee be appointed to overhaul this vast projected swindle during the recess, and report the facts and propose the legislation really required, at the next session of the Legislature. There is no occasion for hurrying the thing through; by a little delay the City will be a great gainer, and only jobbing politicians will lose anything.

There were some nice little jobs under the Buchanen Administration, it must be confessed. For instance, we learn from the accounts of the State Department, that that gay deceiver and dashing sentimental author, Mr. Henri Wickoffe, got out of the Treasury last year sixteen bundred dollars for services as special agent sent to St. Petersburg, and twelve hundred more for similar duty as special agent to China; although, in fact, the truth is that the fascinating Wickoffe never went near St. Petersburg or China. Instead of such dreary expeditions, he was spending the time in festivities at Broadlands with his about the fashions and interesting scandal, to his third friend, Mr. J. G. Bennett of Washington Hights. But why complain of this clever little sum of \$2,800 with which Mr. Wickoffe made the Summer and the Autumn pass comfortably ? We do not complain. We think it was money handsomely spent, and we cordially commend H. W. to his Excellency Jeff. Davis. If he wants a messenger to St. Petersburg or China, Wickoffe is his man!

### 2825.

The unenlightened reader may be astonished to see these digits perched, so to speak, upon the very top of this article, and may suspect us of intending to dabble in the ancient science of cabbala. By no means. These figures express the precise number of dollars raised and remitted during the last five months by the Southern Aid Society-Headquarters, 5 Tremont street, Beston, Mass .- to its slaveholding pensioners. At this rate-\$565 per month-the S. A. S. will send in one year to this Missionary Field the sum of \$6,780. By an equal distribution-leaving South Carolina out of the account, as past all hope of any other than a specially miraculous conversion-each beneficiary State will receive from this annual contribution the sum of \$484 21. Considering the work to be done, the exceedingly weedy state of these pastures, and the incorrigible character of the sheep therein, we cannot regard this as a profuse provision for the shep-

herds, particularly if they are forced to purchase their own pipes and crooks. Few individuals, however great their enthusiasm, will be willing to undertake the evangelization of Virginia, for iqstance, at a salary of \$484 21 per annum-that is, if they wish to be anything better than mendicant friars, dispensing religious instruction at a por diem of dinners and a per noctem of beds. When we saw this lean and starving sum total in the report, we expected, upon further reading, to find the managers of the S. A. S. in the lowest of low spirits, tearfully appealing for cash to a benevolent community, and calling for a general carrying about of the contributionboxes and a generous rush for life-memberships. We were mistaken. The cash, indeed, is called for, but the Directory, maugre its "empty tress-

"ury," is in the most hopeful mood. It wasts nothing-that is it wants only \$10,000. Given that comically insignificant amount, the S. A. S. will undertake safely to save the Union, or rather to use exactly the right word, to "restore" the Union. We quote: "Ten thousand dollars thus "expended, would accomplish more toward a "restoration of the Union than ten millions expended in military preparations." This is the opinion of the Southern Aid Society, and we beg leave to call to it the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury. The address of the Society is 'No. 5, Tremont Row, Boston, Mass." In these days of impecuniosity in the Pecunious Department of the Government, a proposition to save \$9,990,000 should be most respectfully entertained. We only fear that the proposal has come too tardily. If the S. A. S. could only have had one of its agents at Montgomery distributing judicious tracts-carefully excised and fraternally mutilated tracts like those of the A. T. S .- at the door of the Confederate Capitol, possibly President Davis might have called for sackcloth and Vice-President Stephens for ashes, and both might have resolved to sin no more; and the job of turning either of these headstrong gentlemen from the error of his ways, at a cost of only ten thousand dollars, would have reflected great honor upon the jobber. But it is too late. It caunot be done for the money now.

We have not been favored with a particular account of the expenditure of the twenty-eight hundred and twenty-five dollars above alluded to: but as we are, if called upon, ready to become an S. A. S. contributor to a very small amoun indeed, we think we have a right to ask a few questions. In the first place then, will anybody inform us whether this twenty-eight hundred and so forth is taxed as a Northern production or commodity, which, most unmistakeably it is! Do we pay a duty on our donation? Does a furthing of every Peter's penny go into the Confederate Treasury? As the revolters are determined, if possible, to cripple our enterprise, may they not harbor similar sinister designs upon our benevolence? May they not conspire to chest us out of the luxury of doing good ? And, furthe more, where are we to look for assurance, if by the help of this notice the aforesaid sum of ten thousand dollars should be raised, that it will not be seized by Jefferson Davis to buy munitions withal ?-guns instead of the gospels?-shot instead of sermons !- pistols instead of prayers ! -cartridges and not concordances?-powder and not pulpits !- bowie-knives and not bells ? The chink of ten thousand genuine dollars would be very tantalizing, especially to ex-Senator Benjamin. Before the little boxes with the long handles are carried about, the congregations will like, no doubt, a small guaranty against official

When this S. A. S. was organized, we said, we believe, that if we were citizens of the South we should consider the whole concern as bitterly insulting. Philanthropists establish such Aid So cieties for the benefit of Dahomey, Timbuctoo. Burmah, Hottentots at the Cape and Esquimaux at the North-pole. But philanthropists have not heretofore been in the habit of begging money wherewithal to feed the gorged, to cover the clad, to convert the sauctified and to refine the polished. Hence we have noticed that in several Southern newspapers the Southern A. S. has been requested in terms more pungent than polite, to mind its own business. This, however, was before the glorious and dazzling proposition to spend \$10,000 cash in the Southern Confederacy. This may give affairs another turn, at this "confederate season"-this night, as the prayer in Hamlet says, of

## "Thoughts black, hends spt, drogs fit and time agreeing."

The Albany Evening Journal errs in saying that we condemn all the appointments made by Gov. Seward. On the contrary, we mean to spplaud all the good ones, and to keep silence about as many of the bad ones as we can. For instance, we did not fail to commend Mr. Soward's retention in office of Mr. Taylor, the Postmaster of New-York; and we have offended some of our friends by saying a word of praise for his appointment of Mr. Sandford as Minister at Brussels, instead of joining in the general burst of fault-finding on that subject. And had our old friend Major Dickinson been appointed Marshal of the Northern District of New-York. we should certainly have declared that he was a friend Palmerston, or at Compiegne with his of man, perfectly competent to the duties of the other friend Louis Nup., all the while writing the place. But we must protest that we do not most charming private letters, full of details think the mission to Nicaragua is exactly in his